institutions. He also suggested the organization of an Economic Conference as in Mysore with Committees for Agriculture and Co-operation, Industry and Trade, and Education.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

57. Industrial Education.

Mr. K. Sankara Panikkar (Member, Nominated) in the course of his representation thanked the Government for having ordered the Industrial Survey and suggested that an Indian Assistant—official or non-official—be given to Dr. Barker, the Special Officer. The following proposals were then made :—

(1) A periodical must be published, like the Agricultural Journal, to keep the people informed of the industrial progress in all countries.

(2) A survey should be conducted by the Director of Agriculture to ascertain the quantity of paddy required for local consumption, the extent of land available for paddy cultivation, and the area at present under paddy cultivation, the object of such a survey being to make the State self-sufficient in the matter of paddy production.

(4) Each village should have an Industrial School of its own.

(5) Every taluk should have its own Industrial School, the Village and Taluk Industrial institutions being affiliated to the Central Technical Institute at the capital which would be founded as the *Shashtyabdapurthi* Memorial.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

58. State aid to Industries and Commercial pursuits.

Mr. C. Raman Tampi B. A. & B. L. (Member, T. I. C., Quilon) first spoke about the necessity to increase the budget of the Agricultural Department.

Though the State finances appeared to be sound and satisfactory, the country as a whole was not as prosperous as one would imagine. In considering the question as to what had been done to mitigate the sufferings of the people, the Member referred to the objects of the Industrial Department as explained in the Administration Report and was of opinion that much benefit had not accrued to the State from the operations of the department so far. The people were starving on account of economic distress and when such cottage industries as mat-making, weaving, coir-making and other industries like the manufacture of sugar, &c., could easily have been developed, the Special Officer, Industrial Survey, was devoting attention to scents and varnishes and perfumes and lace. In regard to dye-stuffs again, the Special Officer was only publishing what had been discovered already. The Member stated that the Government ought to pioneer industries and demonstrate to the people their possibilities till confidence had been established. Loans ought then to be advanced to those who came forward to take up such works. The functions of the Department would thereafter be (1) to carry on investigations with a view to find out new industries, (2) to give expert advice to those engaged in industries already started, and (3) to learn, from countries which had attained eminence in industrial concerns, improved methods and to devise appliances and machines and impart instruction to the people regarding the same. He regretted the action of Government in refusing help to the Sugar Factory at Ettumanur in the matter of the disposal of the bye-products. A similar discouraging feature was that Mr. Narasimha Iyer of Kottarakara was not given any financial aid for the manufacture of his excellent cocoanut-shell buttons, though high officers of Government were favourably impressed with his work. The Manager of the Weaving Factory at Mavelikara wanted some help which the Government did not give.

The Member then made the following suggestions :—

(1) An Economic Conference should be held every year at Trivandrum.

(2) There should be a Central Standing Committee to advise the Government on questions of industries and commerce.

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(3) Local Sub-Committees should be formed for promoting industries in specified areas.

(4) There should be Industrial and Agricultural Exhibitions every year in different centres.

(5) The Government should start at least one institution for each possible industry in a convenient place. When sufficient confidence had been established amongst the public in respect of any particular industry, the concern should be transferred to private individuals at concessional rates.

(6) The Government should appoint at least one expert for each industry.

(7) Industrial and Technical schools should be started at convenient centres.

(8) The Department of Education should co-ordinate with the Department of Industries.

(9) A Central Industrial Bank should be established.

(10) There must be a Commercial Bureau to collect all information about trade.

(11) The Government should publish an Economic Journal.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

59. Development of indigenous industries with special reference to the manufacture of jaggery.

Mr. K. Krishnan (Member, Nominated) said that State aid was the only effective stimulus for the sure and proper organization of the industrial resources. Sufficient encouragement had not been extended to the manufacture of salt as an indigenous industry. If that had been done, the import of foreign salt could be appreciably reduced, if not altogether stopped. The next important industry was the manufacture of jaggery. The chief grievance of his community was that restrictions were imposed on tapping for sweet toddy. At the time the Abkari Regulation was passed in 1073, it was clearly made known by the last section in that Regulation that no restrictions would ordinarily be imposed on tapping for sweet toddy or the manufacture of jaggery. But the rules were gradually altered and they invested Government with power to stop tapping for sweet toddy which, as such, was not ordinarily used as a beverage. It was for the manufacture of jaggery that over 99 per cent of sweet toddy was generally used. Now, when, on account of war conditions, the price of sugar had gone up almost cent per cent, the importance of encouraging the jaggery industry was self-evident, for jaggery was being used as a substitute for sugar. Further, the manufacture of jaggery had been a home industry with the women of the Ezhava community who had been augmenting the income of the family with their own earnings from jaggery and coir both of which were giving labour to a large number of the women folk. Therefore, the Member prayed that the unnecessary restrictions should be removed.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

60. Establishment of a Sugar and a Coir Factory in the Vilavancode taluk.

Mr. R. Narayana Pillai (Member, T. I. C., Kuzhithura) said that, for industrial purposes, the Vilavancode taluk might be divided into three sections. One section was devoted to the cultivation of tapioca. In another portion comprising the sea-board was carried on the cocoanut industry, while the remaining portion was confined to the manufacture of jaggery and other products of the palmyra tree. At present, the raw products from the three sources mentioned above were being taken away in large quantities by foreigners. The uncertainties of the facilities for agriculture had often landed them in great loss. It was, therefore, all the more necessary to provide other means by which the people of the taluk could be enabled to earn a living and thus saved from poverty. The only way towards the attainment of the object was to establish a sugar and coir factory. There were natural facilities and conveniences for establishing such a factory. The Member's proposal was that half the investment required should come from Government funds, the other half being collected with the guarantee of Government.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

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